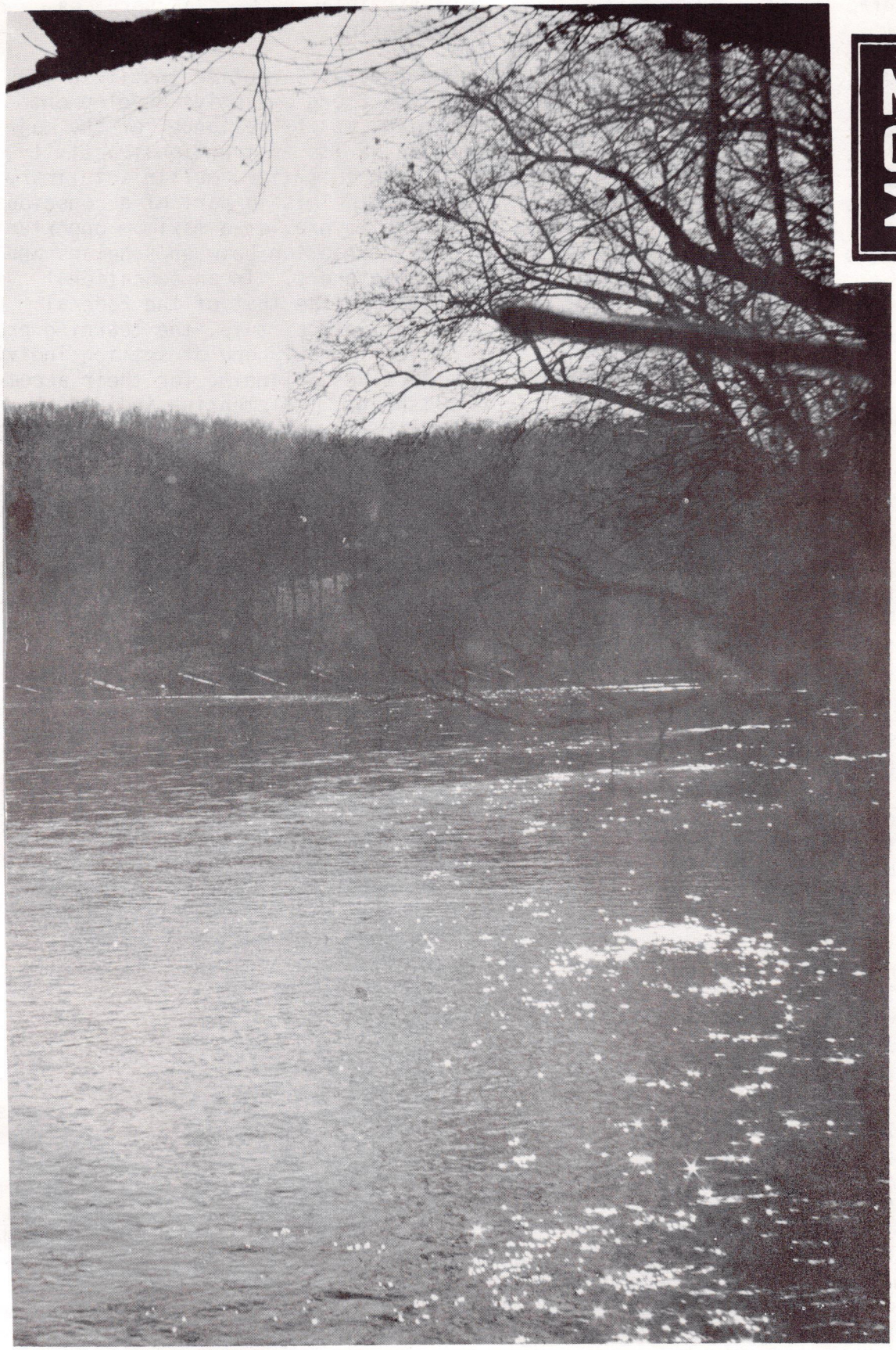

Topographically Speaking

Reflections on the Gasconade River near Jerome, Mo.

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1981 | GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NATIONAL MAPPING DIVISION, 1400 Independence Road, Rolla, Missouri 65401 | Vol. 4 No. 2

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FEDERAL EXECUTIVE INSTITUTE

by Merle E. Southern

I was one of two Geological Survey employees offered the opportunity to attend Session 50 of the Senior Executive Education Program at the Office of Personnel Management Federal Executive Institute (FEI). The session was for 7 weeks, November 3 through December 19, 1980.

The Federal Executive Institute was established by Presidential order on May 9, 1968. As an interagency executive development center of the Office of Personnel Management, the Institute responds to the training and development needs of Federal executives, particularly those who are in the Senior Executive Service, in executive development programs leading up to the Senior Executive Service, in grades GS-16 and above and a few GS-15's. It also serves selected executives at comparable levels in State and local governments.

The Federal Executive Institute is located in Charlottesville, Va., about 115 miles south of Washington, D.C., and 18 miles from the Blue Ridge Mountains. Near the historic University of Virginia, the Institute occupies a residential complex on an 8-acre site. Educational, residential, and recreational facilities are combined in two buildings which are situated to maximize both privacy for serious work and convenient access to the University of Virginia, commercial services, and recreation.

The Federal Executive Institute is unique among executive development centers in its reliance for the major share of its instructional activity on its own full-time, multidisciplinary faculty. This is part of a conscious design to provide a maximum opportunity for interaction between scholars and practitioners. In an educational endeavor like that of the Federal Executive Institute, the learning process is very largely one of setting individual objectives, planning for their accomplishment, implementing individual learning programs, monitoring progress toward objectives, evaluating results, and formulating new or revised goals. The aim of the Institute is to provide an open learning environment within which executives can select experiences that maximize their development as individuals, professionals, and public servants.

Several optional programs are generally offered at the same time in the 7-week sequence, so as to permit executives to choose study which best meets their individual needs. Seminars and workshops are scheduled on such topics as Leadership Models and Behavior; Executive Roles; Federal Management Systems; Issues in U.S. Foreign Policy; Federal Budget Process; Intergovernmental Relations; Interpersonal Management Skills; Organizational and Personal Change; Economic Issues; and Labor-Management Relations.

In attendance at FEI for Session 50 were 59 executives from the Departments of Defense, Navy, Army, Air Force, Treasury, Justice, Agriculture, Interior, Transportation, State, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, and Health and Human Services. Executives were also from GSA, CIA, NSF, GPO, OPM, OMB, GAO, NLRB, NASA, and NRC. Others represented the New York Police Department, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Maryland State Police Department, and Joint Center for Political Studies.

Most FEI participants find that the opportunity for close work with other Federal executives is a highly rewarding aspect of their Institute experience. One of the most valuable aspects of the Institute is the range and diversity of its participating executives. The emphasis which is placed on bringing the individuals at the Institute in close contact with each other has a fundamental learning purpose, rooted in the inter-agency character of the FEI. More effective coordination can be achieved throughout government where there is a deeper understanding of the varied roles of the individuals who comprise this complex system.

Although being away from family, friends, and work for 7 weeks is somewhat difficult, the learning experience was very rewarding. The friendships developed among many of the executives will have both lasting personal and professional benefits. For those employees who have an opportunity to attend FEI or other similar training courses in the future, I highly recommend doing so.

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ALTERNATIVE WORK SCHEDULE

by Gary Raymond

The Rolla Field Center's Alternative Work Schedule Experiment which began October 1, 1979, and was to cover an 18 month period, is now nearly complete. This Center is one of five Survey offices nationwide to be involved in the program.

Anne Strange, Branch of Management Analysis, and Bob Miller, Computer Center Division, were at the Center November 17-20, 1980. They briefed supervisors on the progress of the experiment in the USGS and then interviewed 36 employees and 7 supervisors. Most of the questions asked were related to finding out how credit hours are being used and the amount of use employees make of the flexible lunch period. In addition, a questionnaire on the use of credit hours and the flexible lunch period was given to all Center employees and was to be completed by November 28, 1980.

Two USGS and two OPM employee questionnaires have been conducted so far with one more of each scheduled for March. This data, along with information gathered from employee interviews, will be used in the final report and recommendations which will sent to the USGS Executive Committee.

When the experiment is completed the following criteria will be used to evaluate the experiment: quantity and quality of work, employee morale and job satisfaction, absenteeism, overtime, transportation, and commuting, building operations, turnover rate, abuse of work hours, and communications and planning.

According to Mrs. Strange, when the experiment ends March 31, 1981, all data collection will also end but the use of the Alternative Work Schedules could continue throughout the USGS until October 1, 1981. Then new legislation from Congress would be needed to extend it and to make it available to other Federal agencies.

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GIO AIDS LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS PLANNING GROUP IN WATER RESOURCE PLANNING EFFORT

By Stephan W. Miller

Members of the staff from Metroplan Council of Governments, a regional planning commission in Little Rock, Arkansas worked with the Geographic Investigations Office (GIO) staff the week of January 26-30th to encode detailed land use/land cover, soils, and slope zone data from map overlays keyed to the 1:24,000 scale topographic maps. This data will be used in several computer-aided studies involving Fourche Creek basin, a tributary of the Arkansas River which drains the majority of the Little Rock urbanized area. In September 1978, Fourche Creek flooded and this resulted in eleven deaths which initiated a flood control project by the Corps of Engineers. The Corps and Metroplan are

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also interested in improving the deteriorating water quality of Fourche Creek.

Encoding natural resource data are Allen Skaggs and Richard Magee, Metroplan - Little Rock, Ark.

As a result of this interest, Little Rock is one of 30 cities in the Nation participating in the National Urban Runoff Program (NURP). The NURP projects are intended to be follow-up studies of non-point water pollution sources. Earlier, Public Law 92-500, Section 208 water quality planning efforts reviewed regional non-point pollution sources at generally smaller map scales. The NURP projects typically will involve larger scale maps and more detailed analyses. The projects will evaluate alternative management practices which will help alleviate water quality problems.

Previously, the GIO helped Metroplan in developing land use/land cover overlays keyed to the 1:24,000 scale topographic maps. They also provided assistance in transferring detailed soils data from published soil survey maps to 1:24,000 map overlays. Slope zone maps were previously obtained from NCIC and were developed by photo-mechanical methods from the contour plates of the 1:24,000 topographic quads.

Together these overlays provide basic land information against which existing pollution levels can be correlated. The information can also help locate problem areas such as non-forested areas of loosely-joined soils on excessive slopes. Such areas are very likely contributing to high sediment loads in the water.

To facilitate analyses of the map overlay data, the data were converted to machine readable form for computer processing. This conversion was carried out semi-automatically using a Numonics 1224 electronic planimeter. The process involved manually "scanning" the map overlays from left to right and top to bottom. A UTM frame of reference was drawn over the map overlays and the scan from top to bottom worked at a fixed 50 meter interval while the left to right scan recorded only the intersections of the left to right scan and polygon boundaries on the map overlays.

Once encoded, the data can be merged together for subsequent analysis and for generating statistical tabulations. The tabulations will reflect the coincidence of land use, soil types, and slope zones within sub-basin areas of the larger Fourche Creek basin. The digital data can also be used to identify problem areas through computer graphics using the Versatec electrostatic plotter or other plotting devices.

****

RAISED FLOOR IN ROOM 706

by T. C. Miller

A modular access floor was installed during the first week of December in Room 706. All equipment and furniture was moved out of the room in order that the workmen might not be hampered by it.

Storage of the room contents was handled by a local moving company and, due to limited storage space in the building, desks and files were stacked nearly to the ceiling in the repository. Disconnection and reassembly of the M&S

System was performed by an M&S representative while the remainder of the equipment was disassembled and reassembled by in-house shop personnel.

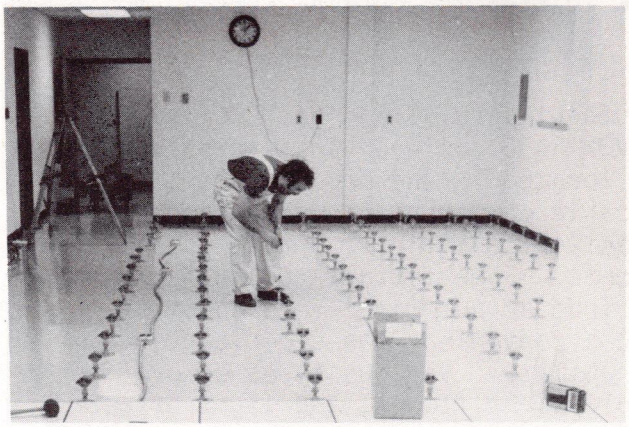
Preparations for the move included use of the digitizer equipment as much as possible during the days immediately prior to vacating the room, thus providing the people with a sufficient backlog of processing, editing, and checking to do while the equipment was in storage. Personnel from the Digital Line Graphics Group were dispersed to other locations within the building for the duration of the construction period.

With the acquisition and installation of new digital equipment many extension cords and cables were necessary in order to supply power and to connect the system's components. One purpose of the new floor is to allow for these cables and power cords to be run beneath the floor, thus eliminating unsafe working conditions.

The M&S System is a full-blown minicomputer and as such requires a computer room environment for efficient operation and dependability. This system generates 37,500 BTUs per hour when in full operation; this is in addition to the other digital equipment in the room. Since the building was not designed for heat dissipation of this magnitude, an auxiliary air conditioning unit will be installed to assist the existing cooling system for Room 706. Therefore, the second reason for a raised floor is to provide a space for air distribution from the auxiliary unit which would be a down-draft unit rather than overhead.

Construction on the floor started on Monday, December 1. The workmen began by setting up a level and taking numerous readings on the floor throughout the room to determine the amount of floor support adjustment needed in order to enable them to level it within 1/16-inch.

The floor consists of 24" x 24" steel panels surfaced with 1/8-inch vinyl tile and supported by adjustable pedestals positioned at each corner of the panel.



Going up. Worker positioning support adjustments for raised floor in DLG.

The panels will support 400 pounds per square foot and lateral movement is prevented by cementing the support posts to the original floor. The panels are easily removed by one person using a suction cup tool to provide access beneath the floor.

A number of the panels are perforated to allow for air flow from beneath the floor to the working area. These panels can be positioned so as to direct the air to the "hot spots" in the room. All panels are grounded to prevent static electricity buildup which can result in erratic behavior of the digital equipment.

An entryway ramp is to be constructed in order to permit easy movement of equipment and supplies in and out of the room, and to provide convenient entry and exit of paraplegics.

Construction required just 3-1/2 days for completion and the following week all furniture and equipment was returned to the room. Soon everything was set up again and all operations returned to normal.

****

One jogger, huffing and puffing, to another: "The doctor told me jogging would add years to my life, and he certainly was right. I feel ten years older already."

****

HOW TO BEAT THE COPYING BLUES

by Carla Brookshire

A recent acquisition of MCMC is the XEROX 5400 copier. This versatile copier is located in the Geodetic Section and is capable of producing dry copies of excellent quality at a rate of 45 per minute. Some features of the new machine include an automatic-feed document handler, and a convenient two-sided copying capability. Various types of originals (solids, halftones, and light or dark originals) can be copied. There is also an auxiliary paper tray that provides a convenient switch from white to colored paper or from standard to legal size paper at the touch of a button. Convenient sorting is accomplished by using the 20-bin sorter. Instructions on the operation and general maintenance of the copier were given to key personnel at MCMC by company representatives. Personnel in the Geodetic Section have been designated as key operators and will provide assistance to users. Another convenience of the copier is a built in sensor which monitors all operations and provides diagnostic messages to identify any operational problem and explain any necessary corrective procedures.

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WINTER FIELD MAPPING OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN STATES

During previous years, the scheduling of winter field mapping operations in northern States was not considered feasible. The primary reason being that the winter weather conditions, prevalent to the northern latitudes, would make accessibility extremely poor or impossible, therefore causing the field mapping operation to be cost prohibitive.

Recent experience has shown that field mapping operations in certain areas or on certain projects within the northern States can be carried out as well in the winter as in the summer, and sometimes at less cost.

During the winter of 1979-80 (fiscal year 1980), supplemental vertical control operations, along with field editing of aerial photographs by classification of cultural features, and the on-site acquisition of map information were completed for two projects: the Redwood Falls, 20 7.5-minute quadrangles in southwestern Minnesota; and the Cambridge, 16 7.5-minute quadrangles in east central Minnesota. These projects had been started in the spring of 1979, and planned for extension through the winter.

The Redwood Falls Project was primarily open farmlands with an excellent road pattern providing good access. Winter operations were five percent more economical than summer operations, indicating no advantage for scheduling work during a particular season of the year.

Of significance is the fact that field surveying and mapping operations can be economically carried out during the winter in northern States. Surveying in timbered and marsh areas is expedited by winter leaf-off conditions and by using snowmobiles as access vehicles. Thus, northern projects can be scheduled for field mapping operations as soon as aerial photography is acquired, regardless of the time of year, if the priorities demand.

As a result of the experience with wintertime field mapping operations, other projects will be scheduled for work entirely during the winter. Snowmobile access and leaf-off conditions are expected to be major factors in the successful completion of the fieldwork on this mapping project.

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FIELDWOMEN

by Shelley Hood

Well, it finally happened! MCMC has its first fieldwomen. Rita Rogers and Ann Rise have recently joined the ranks of the Mid-Continent Mapping Centers field force. After they complete some training in the Rolla area they will be assigned to work the Couch, Missouri field project.

Fieldwoman Rita Rogers training with an Alidade.

A little background information about Rita Rogers reveals that she was born in South Carolina, but for the most part, raised in Florida. She obtained a Technical Degree in Forestry and was working north-central Mississippi before she came to work for MCMC. Rita worked for the International Paper Company as a Forest Technician. She was involved with estimating the volume of timber, timber sales, and inspection of timber cuttings. Rita is accustomed to working outdoors and is looking forward to doing fieldwork.

Rita is probably the first person to have been recruited for employment by an automobile accident. Rita's truck was struck by a USGS vehicle and during the discussion that followed between Rita, Renne Sidie, and George Sandul, the subject of employment came up. What a way to get started!

Ann Rise was born and raised in west-central Michigan. She attended Ferris State College in Big Rapids, Michigan, where she received an associate degree in Survey Technology. Ann was employed by the Soil Conservation Service before coming on board here at Mid-Continent. Her job with SCS was to act as a liaison between the SCS and local farmers. This experience should prove very useful in her day to day dealings with the mapping projects land owners.

Fieldwoman Ann Rise training with a Wild-N3 level.

Ann transferred here because the work is closer to her interests.

The Mid-Continent Mapping Center welcome both Rita and Ann and wishes them long and successful careers with the USGS.

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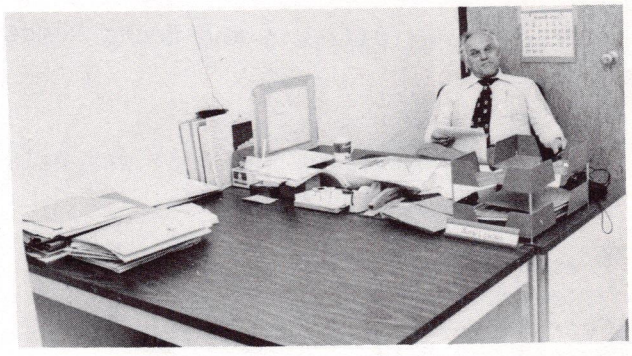
MR. LOELKES'S NEW OFFICE



Mr. George Loelkes, Chief, Geographic Investigations Office, moved his office to the area vacated by the old xerox.

In the 17' x 22' GIO office, with 4 full-time and 3 part-time employees, desk, files, tables, and equipment, it was evident that more space was needed.

Placing the new XEROX 5400 copier in the Geodetic Section vacated room 310 and George moved in. This sure helped alleviate the crowded conditions in GIO After all doesn't a "judge need private chambers?"

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ASP NEWS

by Jerry Wagner

The Rolla region of the American Society of Photogrammetry met Tuesday evening December 9, in the main conference room. Twenty-five members and guests attended the meeting. Following usual business, awards were presented to Jerry Combs for service as region president for 1979 and Charles Croom for service as region representative, National Board of Direction.

ASP - Current Officers and Board Members for 1981

Election of officers for 1981 was held with the following results:

President:	Glenn Osick
Vice President:	Bill Good
Secretary-Treasurer:	Jim Earl
Region Board of Direction:	Ken Holdaway Bob Bullinger

After a short break for refreshments the movie "Communicating Effectively" was shown. This movie examines the way in which personal opinions and feelings can affect communications and how to recognize and resolve problems which may arise as the result of ineffective communication within an organization.

The American Society of Photogrammetry provides a forum for the exchange of information and ideas concerning photogrammetry. Meetings of the Rolla Region serve as a focal point for those locally; professionals, technicians, students, etc., who are interested in photogrammetry and cartography and would like to meet others in this field. We encourage interested persons to attend our programs.

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ACSM NEWS

by Lawrence L. Jontz

ACSM - Newly elected officers

Stephan Miller of the U.S. Geological Survey's Geographic Investigations Office (National Mapping Division) was the featured speaker at the December 16 meeting of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (Greater Rolla Area Section). Miller's topic, "Computer Applications in Geographic Research," brought attention to current advancements in the use of digital map data for analysis and display of areal data (e.g., land use/land cover, soils, geologic information, etc.). Through the use of the GIRAS (Geographic Information Retrieval and Analysis System) computer programs, the digital data can be stored as x,y coordinates, but to facilitate the retrieval and analysis operations, these data are transformed to a grid cell representation using the appropriate size grid cell in relation to the map scale (e.g., 200 meters square for a 1:250,000 scale map). At the present, several computer programs have been developed to

retrieve and analyze these digital data, in addition to performing radial searches and statistical cross-tabulations.

The meeting also featured the annual election of officers with the following persons elected to offices:

Chairman	- Martin Moreland
1st Vice Chairman	- Jack McDermott
2nd Vice Chairman	- Robert Lemen
Secretary	- Marshall Creighton
Treasurer	- Phillip Lampert
Reporter	- Lawrence Jontz
Board of Directors	
1-year Term	- Richard Pritle
3-year Term	- J. Patrick Ryan
	- George Loelkes

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THE GREEN MACHINES *by Sharon Sewell*

Have you ever wondered how Mid-Continent Mapping Center obtains all those green cars and trucks? Recently, I attended a Department of the Interior Vehicle Management Conference in Denver, Colorado and learned more about vehicles and their use in government.

Most of us know there are sedans and stations wagons available at MCMC for various trips and that two- and four-wheel drive pickups are used in the field. Also available to MCMC are motorcycles, rangers, all terrain vehicles, boats, trailers, and even snowmobiles. Other vehicles needed by other Federal Bureaus include utilities, cabs and chassis, carryalls, sedan deliveries, stake trucks, dump trucks, and law enforcement vehicles.

Items discussed at the conference include:

(1) New sedans purchased should average at least 26 MPG.

(2) Purchase price limits were: $3400 for sedans, $3800 for stations wagons, and $5100 for law enforcement vehicles.

(3) Diesel engines are becoming available for vehicles but cost at least an additional $1100.

(4) EPA audit teams are visiting Federal offices to inspect vehicles for air pollution controls.

Procurement of vehicles originates with a request from MCMC to National Mapping Division headquarters in Reston, Va. After NMD approval, the request is forwarded to GSA who accepts bids and eventually purchases the desired vehicle at the bid price.

When a vehicle is deemed to be in poor condition--not economically feasible to maintain or repair--it is sold at a publically advertised auction. Vehicles that are too damaged to sell become scrap or are salvaged.

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MCMC TOURS
DECEMBER AND JANUARY

by Larry Jontz

The Mid-Continent Mapping Center is increasingly becoming a popular attraction for both classroom groups and tourists. During the past few months, more than 150 persons visited our facilities on both scheduled and walk-in tours.

Teachers are discovering that our tour is an interesting learning experience to supplement their regular classroom work. This can be verified by the increasing number of and the diverse nature of the groups. Earth Science students from Ft. Leonard Wood (16 students) and Southwest Baptist College (24 students) toured the Center on December 5 and January 19 respectively. Viewing the operations in Photocontrol Requirements, Stereocompilation, Digital Line Graphics, Compilation Scribing, Editing/Lettering, the Photolab, and NCIC, the instructors stated that by being able to actually see these various cartographic operations, the students were better able to

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Continued from page 9

understand maps and how to use them. Both instructors regularly bring classes for tours.

Students of a younger age visited MCMC during January when tours were scheduled for 20 girls from Brownie Troop #313 and 45 fifth grade students from Bunker R-3 School. In both instances only the more basic areas such as stereocompilation, compilation scribing, and lettering were visited in addition to the photolab where the large cameras fascinate visitors of all ages.

40 secretarial students from the Rolla Vocational School toured the building. Their instructors had requested a special tour that not only demonstrated the processes of making a map, but allowed the students to witness the job opportunities open to women at the Geological Survey and the equipment utilized by these women. In view of this, the members of the Federal Womens Program were asked to participate and served as tour guides. In addition to the regularly scheduled stops, the tour groups also visited the Geodetic Section to view the Datapoint 1100, the Computer Center where they observed the keypunch machine in use, the Editing Unit to view type ordering procedures on the Omnitext, NCIC to learn about the INORAC System, and to the Branch of Cartography office where P.J. Evans explained the many duties and responsibilities of a secretary. Their instructor was "simply amazed" at the operations and wants to make this tour a regular trip for her classes.

Because of the recent listing of the Mid-Continent Mapping Center in the Mobil Travel Guide, the Center is increasingly becoming a popular stop for vacationers traveling on Interstate 44. In the last few months alone visitors from 20 States in addition to England, Saudi Arabia, and Australia have been given impromptu tours.

Through these tours of our mapping facilities, children, students, and adults are becoming aware about the existence of these maps, the numerous processes involved in making topographic maps, and their many uses. The tour can be one of the best methods of advertising our product and our agency to the public.

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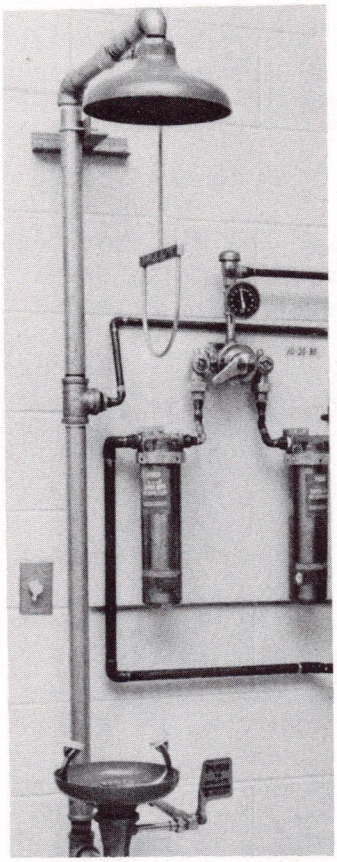
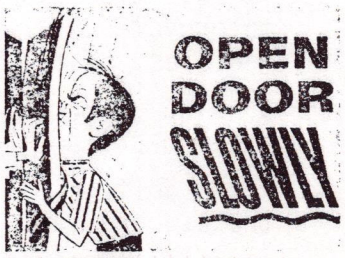
SHOWER and EYE WASH UNIT *by George Cannell*



In compliance with USGS Safety Standards, the Photo Imagery Section has installed this combination eye wash and shower unit.

It is centrally located in the lab so that all lab employees would have access to the unit in case of an accident while working with toxic chemicals.



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PROMOTION OF THE NEW SUSAN B. ANTHONY DOLLAR COIN

The increased utilization of the Susan B. Anthony dollar can save at least 50 million American tax dollars a year. Promotional efforts are currently being undertaken by the various Federal Departments, including the Department of the Interior.

These are a few of the most common questions asked about the new coin and the answers from the Bureau of the Mint.

Why a re-sized dollar coin?

Studies conducted for the Mint indicated that the size of the Eisenhower dollar was cumbersome and inconvenient for the public to carry and use in daily transactions for goods and services.

In addition to making the dollar coin more convenient to use with its new size, a second objective of the new coin is to help alleviate the demand for one dollar bills and realize cost savings through reductions in printing, processing and destruction costs associated with the one dollar bills.

The new dollar coin which costs three cents to produce can circulate 15 years or more in good condition. A paper bill costs two cents to produce but lasts only 18 months at best and must then be withdrawn from the system, destroyed, and replaced by a new bill.

How was the size of the new dollar determined?

A Mint survey of world coins indicated that in order to provide a $1 coin that would circulate, the weight would have to be less than nine grams. To provide sufficient thickness of coinability and at the same time be distinguishable from the quarter (which is 24.2mm in diameter), a range of diameters from 26.0mm was acceptable for production. The size of the Anthony dollar is 26.5mm in diameter. This size was selected so that the dollar coin could be distinguished from low value foreign coins be automated counting, sorting and vending machines.

The dollar coin is 20% thicker than the quarter. The coin's relationship to the quarter is similar to the ration between the quarter and the nickel. In addition, the new dollar is 43% heavier than the quarter.

Why wasn't the dollar made a different color?

Extensive testing was done on brass-colored materials bonded to a copper core. The copper-zinc and copper-aluminum-nickel alloys which were tested deviated from their original brass color to various shades of yellow-green after a period of months of handling. It was also discovered than many materials could not be metallurgically bonded to copper, a process which is necessary in preventing slugging of vending mechanisms.

In accordance with suggestions made by Congress and the public the Mint has reinitiated research aimed at investigating a possible color change in the Susan B. Anthony dollar. It cannot be stated with certainty that these efforts will be successful, but testing will be continued in this area.

What about the additional weight of carrying dollar coins?

The Anthony dollar weighs .3 ounces. This is approximately one-third as much as four quarters. Using the Anthony dollar would reduce the number of coins the average person carries, and therefore the weight of the change as well.

Is the Treasury planning to withdraw the one dollar bill?

A study was conducted by the Department of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve System to determine the long range coinage and currency requirements of the American public. The study considered the various implications of substituting the one dollar coin for the one dollar bill and recommended the development of a specific plan to replace one dollar bills with dollar coins and to increase the use of the two dollar bill in the future.

These recommendations have not been adopted or endorsed by the Treasury Department. They have been sent to the appropriate Congressional Committees as well as circulated to consumer and other public interest groups for their views. The Treasury Department has not made any policy concerning changes in $1 coin and note circulation and will not do so without full consultation with the Congress.

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MCMC RETIREES

Evelyn C. Baker, Mid-Continent Mapping Center, retired on January 16, 1981, with more than 31 years of Federal service.

Mrs. Baker's Federal career began in 1944 with the U.S. Navy Department and included employment with the Office of Price Administration. In 1951, she began her Geological Survey career as a Clerk-Typist with the Mid-Continent Mapping Center. In 1961, she transferred to Washington, D.C., and served as Secretary in the Office of the Chief Topographic Engineer. Upon her return to the Mapping Center in 1963, she served as Secretary in the Office of the Center Chief, the position from which she retired.

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Chester H. Baker, Mid-Continent Mapping Center, retired on January 16, 1981, after completing nearly 33 years of Federal service.

Mr. Baker began his Federal career in the U.S. Navy in 1943, from which he was honorably discharged in December 1945. Following employment with the U.S. Postal Service, he graduated from the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy with a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering. In 1951, Chester began his Geological Survey career, and except for the period 1961-63, when he was assigned to headquarters staff in Washington, D.C., he served in the Branches of Photogrammetry and Field Surveys. He retired from the position of Chief, Field Survey Inspection Section, Branch of Field Surveys.

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Vernice D. Dewing, Mid-Continent Mapping Center, retired on January 16, 1981, thereby completing over 30 years of Federal service.

Mrs. Dewing began her Federal career on December 5, 1950, as a Cartographic Draftsman in the Branch of Cartography. In October 1955 Vernice was reassigned to the Branch of Plans and Production, where she advanced to the position of Cartographic Technician in the Program Control Section, the position from which she retired. Vernice's dedication to duty gained her several honors, including two Suggestion Awards, a Quality Increase, and a Special Achievement Award.

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Otis R. Ummel, Mid-Continent Mapping Center, retired on January 16, 1981, after completing nearly 34 years of Federal service.

Mr. Ummel began his Federal career in November 1942, serving in the U.S. Army until November 1945, when he received his honorable discharge. After receiving a B.S. degree in Chemical Engineering at the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, Otis began his career with the Geological Survey in May 1950, being

assigned to the Branch of Photogrammetry. In June 1974, Otis was reassigned to the Field Surveys Inspection Section as a Cartographic Technician, the position from which he retired.

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Earnie J. Doerr, Mid-Continent Mapping Center, retired on December 4, 1980, after 31 years of Federal service.

Mr. Doerr served in the U.S. Army from 1946 to 1948. He began his career with the Geological Survey in 1951. After receiving his B.S. degree in Civil Engineering from the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy in 1956, and a short tour of duty with the Corps of Engineers, Earnie entered the Engineer Training Program, upon completion of which he was assigned to the Branch of Photogrammetry in the Rocky Mountain Mapping Center. After reassignment to the Mid-Continent Mapping Center in 1963, Earnie advanced to the position of Chief, Photogrammetric Operations Section, the position from which he retired.

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Karlheinz Eissinger, Mid-Continent Mapping Center, retired on November 15, 1980, with nearly 34 years of Federal service.

Mr. Eissinger began his Federal career in the U.S. Navy in 1943. After his discharge in 1946, he entered the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, receiving B.S. degrees in Geology in 1950 and Civil Engineering in 1951. Karl started his Geological Survey career in March 1950, with the Branch of Field Surveys. He served in the Branch of Photogrammetry from 1956-71, except for a 6-month Antarctica assignment in 1968-69 and a 2-year detail at the Western Mapping Center. In August 1971, Karl was assigned to the Branch of Plans and Production, where he advanced to Chief, Program Control Section, the position from which he retired.

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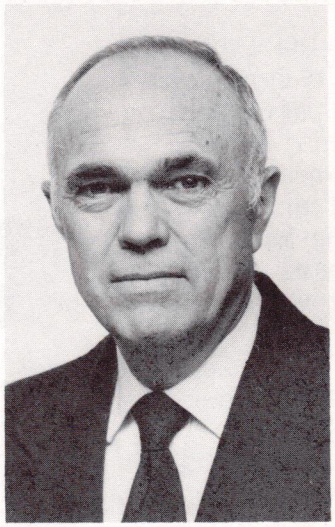

Russell L. (Luke) Hale, Mid-Continent Mapping Center, retired on December 7, 1980, after completing nearly 37 years of Federal service.

Mr. Hale began his Federal career in the U.S. Navy on August 13, 1943, serving until April 4, 1946, when he received his honorable discharge. After beginning his career with the Geological Survey in October 1946 as a field assistant, Luke received an appointment in April 1947 as an Engineering Aid in the Branch of Field Surveys, Field District. In November 1970, Luke was reassigned to the Field Surveys Inspection Section as a Cartographic Technician, the position from which he retired.

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Louise R. Lyon, Mid-Continent Mapping Center, retired on January 16, 1981, with nearly 18 years of Federal service.

Mrs. Lyon began her Federal career on March 4, 1963, as a Cartographic Aid in the Branch of Cartography. It was in this Branch that Louise advanced to the level of Cartographic Technician, the position from which she retired.

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Hilda E. Wade, Mid-Continent Mapping Center, retired on January 16, 1981, after completing more than 29 years of Federal service.

After graduating with honors from Southwest Missouri State Teachers College with a B.S. degree in Education, Hilda began her Federal career in 1951 as a Cartographic Photogrammetric Aid in the Branch of Photogrammetry. She advanced within the Branch to the level of Cartographic Technician, the position from which she retired.

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OTHER RETIREMENTS

Robert L. Stevenson, RMMC
Eileen T. Hartline, RMMC
Dean W. Bruce, RMMC
Louis Prado, RMMC
James H. Swaim, RMMC
Gordon A. Coyier, RMMC
Matilda (Tillie) G. Boccabella, Office of Program Management, NMD

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PERSONNEL ACTIONS (through January 23)

Accessions

Paul B. Schubring, Carto., GS-5, Br. of Photogr., Photogr. Oper. Sect., transfer from RMMC
Dallas Leavitt, Carto., GS-11, Off. of the Chief, Off. of Technology, transfer from DMA

Losses

Chester H. Baker, opt. retirement
Evelyn C. Baker, same as above
Vernice D. Dewing, " "
Louise R. Lyon, " "
Otis R. Ummel, " "
Hilda E. Wade, " "
Russell L. Hale, " "
Karlheinz Eissinger, " "
Earnie J. Doerr, disability retirement
Roger L. Abott, resignation

Detail (NTE 120 Days)

Marvin R. Bookout, SC, GS-12, Br. of Photogr., Photogr. Oper. Sect., to same, same, Office of the Chief, Instrument Maintenance Section
Lawrence L. Jontz, C, GS-11, Editing Unit, to same, same, Off. of the Chief

Termination of Detail (NTE 120 days)

Gary H. Raymond, C, GS-11, Off. of the Chief, return to same, same, Br. of Carto., Carto. Sect., Editing Unit
Raymond B. Douglas, CT, GS-11, Br. of Photogr., Photogr. Oper. Sect., return to GS-9, same

Promotion

James L. Flaherty, C, GS-9, Off. of the Chief, Carto. Trainee Group, to same, GS-11, Br. of P&P, Off. of the Br. Chief, Computer Operations
Charles K. Holdaway, C, GS-9, Off. of the Chief, Carto. Trainee Group, to same, GS-11, Br. of Photogr., Photogr. Oper. Sect.

Thomas P. DiNardo, C, GS-9, Off. of the Chief, Carto. Trainee Group, to same, GS-11, Office of Technology

Mark C. Berg, CT, GS-9, Br. of Carto., Carto. Sect., Editing Unit, to same, GS-11, same
Richard C. Gideon, same as above
Richard S. Pirtle, same as above
Phillip D. Lampert, C, GS-11, Br. of Carto., Carto. Sect., Editing Unit, to same, GS-12, Geographic Investigations Office, Off. of the Chief
David L. Breuer, CT, GS-6, Br. of Photogr., Photogr. Oper. Sect., to same, GS-7, same
Stephen H. Vaughn, CA, GS-3, Br. of Photogr., Photogr. Oper. Sect., to same, GS-4, same
Sharron K. Cook, Clerk-Typist, GS-2, Br. of P&P, NCIC-M, Off. of the Br. Chief, to same, GS-3, same
Mary R. Fone, Data Transcriber, GS-3, Br. of P&P, Off. of the Br. Chief, to same, GS-4, same

AWARDS

QUALITY INCREASE
Richard B. Mumma
(Outstanding Performance Rating)

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IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Ida Beasley, mother of Donald H. Beasley.

Walter E. Elliott, father of Ronald L. Elliott.

Anna Margaret Schwartz, mother of James W. Schwartz.

Mrs. Edith Holmes, mother of Mary Holmes.

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Dear Friends,

Many thanks to all at the USGS for the scroll and plumb bob. The check is going for some needed fishing equipment.

Since retiring, Chris and I took a 6 week trip to California and Texas, visiting with our children and grandchildren.

It has been a pleasure to have worked with such nice people.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Larry Brune

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Mr. Cooper's Law. If you do not understand a particular word in a piece of technical writing, ignore it. The piece will make perfect sense without it.

Malek's Law. Any simple idea will be worded in the most complicated way.

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HOLIDAY CONTRIBUTIONS TO HELP CEREBRAL PALSY SCHOOL

by Lawrence L. Jontz

On December 22, 1980, a gift in the form of a check was sent to the Rolla Cerebral Palsy School in the name of the retirees of the Mid-Continent Mapping Center. This gift, the result of generous contributions from the employees at the Mapping Center, is a departure from the traditional practice of sending holiday greeting cards to the retirees.

Initiated by National Mapping Division Chief, Rupert B. Southard in 1979, each Center selects a charity to help with a monetary gift. While our last year's gift helped the Cerebral Palsy School establish a permanent location, this year's contribution will help the school officials and teachers continue their fine work with the students.

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ENOUGH

A wise man said that true happiness consists not in multiplying wishes, but in minimizing wants. Rare indeed is the person, and strangely at peace with life, who is content with what he has. All of us look about us and see many things that we want. We need to practice looking with joy at the many things that we have.

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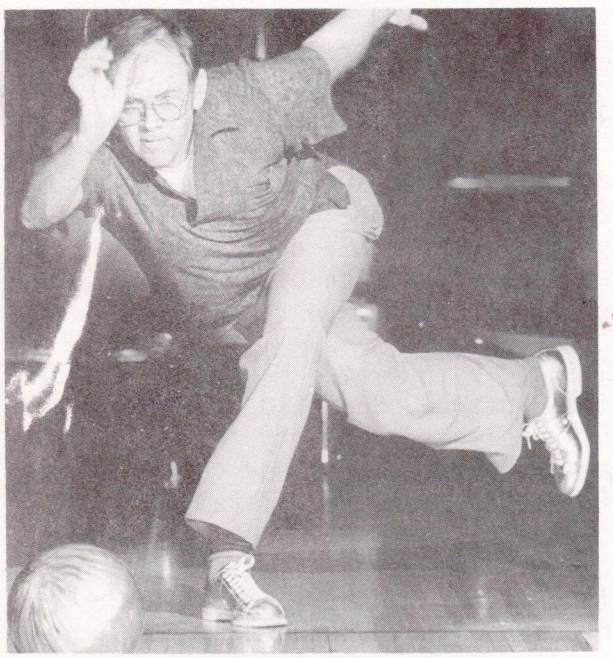
DON CHANEY ROLLS INTO BOWLING HISTORY

by Lawrence L. Jontz

Photo: Courtesy of Joel Goodridge, Rolla Daily News

Don Chaney (Branch of Photogrammetry), who was featured last year in Topographically Speaking when he joined bowling's professional ranks, has reached another milestone in his career and at the same time set the all-time Rolla bowling record for a three-game series. On December 29,



Don rolled games of 288, 267, and 267 in the Colonial All-Star Classic League for a superb 822 series. This broke the former Rolla record by 34 pins.

In Don's opening game, he showed perfection for the first ten balls only to have the six-ten stand on the eleventh ball after pulling it to the left. It was after his second game (267) that both bowlers and spectators began murmuring about the fabled 800 that has haunted Rolla bowlers so long. After Don struck through the first eight frames of the final game, visions of a perfect game again filled everyone's minds, but it was to elude him again as nine-pin counts on the first ball in both the ninth and tenth frames chased these hopes. But not to be shaken, Don calmly converted both these spares and added a final nine pins on the last ball of the night to put him into Rolla's bowling history. Incidently, it was hardly noticed when another bowler quietly bowled a perfect 300 game during the last game of the league due to the excitement created by Dandy Don's 822.

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USGS EARLY BIRDS BOWLING NEWS

by Marshall Creighton

The second quarter of the 1980-81 bowling season came to a close December 11, with another exciting finish. Going into the final night. The Okies had a seven point lead over the Rejects, and needed only 1 point to clinch first place. But the Rejects, rising to the challenge, won 7 points by beating the Bozzoes by an impressive margin. Confident and cocky, the Okies felt assured of an easy win over the Strikers, but failed to win a point and were skunked for the first time this quarter. The Okies and Rejects were then tied at 34 wins and 15 losses, and engaged in a one game roll off to decide the winners of the second quarter. The game was very close through the first 6 frames but the Okies pulled away and won it 781 to 711.

The final standings for the second quarter are as follows:

			Season
Okies	34	15	57-41
Rejects	34	15	47-51
Strikers	29	20	56-42
Dirty Digits	26	23	62-36
Hits & Mrs	21	28	44-54
Gutter Gropers	20	29	38-60
Bozzoes	19	30	36-62
Preparation H	13	36	49-49

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